

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, recently spoke in New Orleans, and gave some wholesome advice to our people. Mr. Hendricks is well known as one of the ablest of the Democratic leaders. Alluding to the apathy which exists in the minds of some of our people, in respect to their political duties, he remarked:

"I have heard it said by men of this State, and of some other Southern States, that they would take no part in the political controversies of the times; that it was no use to do so; that the States had settled the question. Will you allow me to say that that sentiment ought not to be entertained by any citizen of the United States? [Applause.] There is no man so high that he is above the consideration of those questions that touch the liberty of his country. [Good and applause.] There is no man so low that he cannot exercise some influence for the welfare of his country. [Applause.] Why shall the men of the South say they will take no active, responsible part in the discussion and decision of the questions that occupy the public attention? The Southern States have a vast population. They have mighty resources. Their fortunes are now bound up in the fortunes of all the States of this Union, and it is no time now, when the institutions of this country are imperiled, for any man to hesitate for one moment in the discharge of his duty to his country. [Cheers.]

He thus shows how important is the influence of the Southern States upon the financial affairs of the Union:

"In the years 1857-8-9, the entire exports from the United States amounted to \$1,308,000,000. Of that \$1,308,000,000, about \$181,000,000 was of gold and silver; that being deducted, leaves \$1,127,000,000 of the products of the labor of the country which were exported during those three years. Of that \$1,127,000,000, there was exported directly from the ports of the South, and of Southern products from Northern ports, \$595,484,691; of that vast sum, a little less than \$1,000,000 was gold and silver. So that of the entire product of the country exported abroad, excluding gold and silver, \$595,487,050 were contributed by the South, while the North (excluding gold and silver) contributed \$581,833,361. Thus, it appears, that of the entire exports of the country, exclusive of specie, during the years 1857-8-9, the products of the South constitute fifty-five per cent.

He thus indicates the policy of the South, viz: to adhere to the National Democracy:

"Now you men of the South can contribute your part of the work. What have we to accomplish? We have our institutions to preserve, the Constitution to maintain, and the Union to perpetuate. This is the work for you, as it is the work for the men of the North. Upon what party, upon what association of men can you rely for this work? Will you rely upon radicalism, that is carrying us day by day further from the pathway marked by the feet of the fathers of the country? [No, and cheers.] Will you, then, rely upon the Democratic party, with such conservatives as are willing to co-operate with that party, for the good work which is to be accomplished? [Yes, and applause.] I appeal to you to organize under the banner of the Democracy, because it is the national party—not national in the sense alone that it has its supporters in every section of the country, North and South—but national, because it supports the rights for every section of the country; national, because it upholds the bright banner on which is written the principles upon which our fathers erected the fabric of this Government. [Cheers.]"

"We believe," the Louisville Courier-Journal well says, "that 'investigation,' and not 'discussion,' is the right road to the development of 'truth.' Debates breed confusion. They arouse the vain-glorious spirit of controversy. They beget intemperate language. They seduce the mind from its chastity and its candor into the narrow paths of special pleading. They produce friction; and while friction may strike off sparks that now and then illuminate for a moment, it also ignites a flame of bad feeling, if it does not explode a magazine of more or less combustible material. For many thousands of years statesmen and theologians have been cracking arguments and crowns, asserting and refuting, creating and destroying, and we are to-day no better for their brutal and bloody work, except in the experience which tells us that it is not the proper method of reaching the goal of life. Would it not be better to change the system, and, as we cannot hope to exterminate our adversaries, to live and to let live, each striving in his own way to express his convictions without regard to the other, and leaving the final sum-total and ultimate judgment to the God of the universe."

John L. Phipps, a farmer, residing near Lincoln, Ill., in a fit of frenzy shot his wife through the head with a revolver on Friday night, and then put an end to himself in the same way.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new hall of the Freundschaftsbund was performed yesterday afternoon, at the lot corner of George and Meeting streets.—*Charleston News.*

The Blue Ridge Railroad.
As there has been considerable discussion relative to the management of the affairs of the Blue Ridge Railroad, we publish the following report of the Special Joint Committee, appointed under a resolution of the General Assembly, as also the report of the Executive Committee, and President Harrison's statement of the bonds issued under the Act of 1868. It appears to be a fair exhibit, and will go very far towards removing the prejudice which has heretofore existed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 21, 1870.
The Special Joint Committee, appointed under concurrent resolution of the General Assembly to investigate the affairs of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, met at the office of the company, in this city, Wednesday, February 16, 1870.

They were courteously received by the President, Gen. J. W. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, Col. J. P. Low, and by the members of the Executive Committee, his Excellency Gov. R. K. Scott, Hon. James L. Orr, Wm. Gurney, Esq., J. H. Jenks, Esq., all of whom were present.

The Committee, in the outset, desire to express their gratification for the courtesy with which they were received, and the readiness and disposition evinced by the officers of the company and the members of the Executive Committee to facilitate their committee in the object of their visit, and meet the wishes of the General Assembly.

The committee found the records of the company carefully kept, embracing a minute detail of the work, its history, the reports of its former and present officers and engineers, also, the proceedings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, together with all the facts and information relative to the contract with Creswell & Co., and the causes which resulted in the rescinding of that contract.

After careful examination of the records of the proceedings of the several meetings of the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee, held at Charleston and Columbia, your committee fully concurred in the opinion and request of the stockholders and directors, that the proceedings, including the annual reports of the President and Chief Engineer, should not be published until a final adjustment of the contract with Creswell & Co., was made. The committee also find that another reason why the annual reports to the General Assembly have been delayed, is, that the company have had in the field for the last two months, a corps of engineers running an experimental line, which it is believed will avoid all the tunnels in South Carolina, cross the Blue Ridge, or Stump House Mountain, with a tunnel of but 300 feet in length, be a saving of two miles in distance, a great saving of time, and a large expenditure in construction. Owing to inclement weather, the report of this corps of engineers has been delayed, the company being desirous to include a statement of this new survey in their proceedings. The committee, however, are pleased to state that all the reports and proceedings are now being prepared for publication in pamphlet form, and it is hoped, will be ready to be laid before the General Assembly prior to its adjournment. Your committee, however, directed their principal inquiries into the facts and particulars connected with the award, and rescinding of the contract with Creswell & Co. After hearing the explanations made by the Executive Committee and officers of the road, your committee were fully convinced the company was fully warranted in withdrawing from that contract, and effecting a compromise, by which the company, at the prices for which the work can now be let, save at least \$1,400,000, chiefly by the great decline in the price of gold, and the prices at which labor can be obtained, and the prices also at which iron and other materials can now be purchased. As a further explanation of this great difference, the attention of your committee was directed to the price of gold in July last, when the contract with Creswell & Co. was made, it then being at 136, and the present price, which is 119. This decline, of itself, the officers and members of the Executive Committee claimed, effected a saving to the company of at least fifteen per cent.

Your committee, with a view to bring to the attention of the General Assembly more fully and particularly all the facts and details connected with this matter, submit with this report some accompanying documents, including a report of Hon. James L. Orr, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

From the examination made by your committee, it appears that Creswell & Co., in their contract, undertook to complete the entire road, to make it ready for the rolling stock, and receive in payment, at the prices named in their contract, the bonds of the company, at par, and for reasons which are fully set forth in the above report alluded to, of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Creswell & Co. also undertook to advance, from their own means, within the first eight months, to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, \$1,000,000. Your committee, after reviewing all the circumstances connected with a consideration of the prices at which the contract was awarded Creswell & Co., especially considering the price of gold, the cost of materials, price of labor, and the further fact that they were to be paid in bonds, at par, and which, at that time, it is shown, could not have been sold for more than eighty-five cents on the dollar, feel compelled to say, that the prices, in their judgment, were at least not extravagant. It was, however, shown to your committee, that the company were not disposed to expend \$4,000,000 of bonds on the work, without providing securities of a similar character for the whole cost of the road, and at that time it was proposed to ask the General Assembly for an additional guarantee to that amount. This was refused, and the company to keep within its contract, until such time as a resolution could be taken by the General Assembly, the failure of Creswell & Co. to complete the road, upon the terms of their contract, was a disappointment to the company.

The intended application to the General Assembly was refused, and the company were able to show a large amount of work done, and a certainty that these contractors would complete the entire road in the space of two years.

From all the facts and evidence before them, your committee are satisfied that the Executive Committee, in making the contract with Creswell & Co., acted with the usual circumspection and good judgment, but could not guard against the rapidly occurring contingencies of fluctuations in the money market, the many difficulties in the negotiations of bonds, and the unexpected and continued low prices of State securities in the great money markets.

The great advantages which the company will reap by rescinding the contract with Creswell & Co. is shown in the negotiations now making with Mr. Steers for a portion of the work from Wallalla to the North Carolina line, a distance of about thirty-five miles, including the earth work, tunneling and masonry at prices far below those stipulated for in the Creswell contract. Even on that portion of work the saving will be nearly \$200,000; and taking that as a basis, the Chief Engineer expresses the opinion, that at the same rates, the saving on the whole line, at the present rates of gold, would be \$1,400,000; and should gold decline to a par with currency, the saving then would be fifteen per cent. more.

In this connection, your committee would state that Mr. Steers comes highly recommended as an old and experienced railroad contractor, by some of the wealthiest capitalists and directors of Northern railroads, with which Mr. Steers was connected as contractor.

Accompanying this report, the committee submit a statement of bonds issued under Act of General Assembly, September, 1868.

Your committee, after patient and laborious examination of all the records of the company, do not hesitate to express their high appreciation of the zeal and management of this great work, by the President, General J. W. Harrison, and the devotion he has exhibited in his unwearied efforts to push it forward to completion. They also take pleasure in testifying to the energy and abilities of the Chief Engineer, Col. J. P. Low, as manifested by the elaborate reports, in detail, of the workings of his department. The committee feel assured that the officers of the company and the Board of Directors have displayed a commendable zeal in the prosecution of the work, and they cannot but express the hope that they will receive that encouragement from the General Assembly which will inspire them with renewed energy and confidence, in pushing forward to completion a work which must be of so much permanent advantage to the State at large, and which it has been the highest wishes and ambition of some of its wisest men and statesmen to complete. The committee asked to be discharged. H. E. HAYNE, Chairman, D. BEMAN, W. B. NASH.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 22, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, it was resolved that the Executive Committee should consist of five members, three to be elected, the Governor of the State and the President of the Company to be *ex-officio* members, and at the same time Judge James L. Orr, Mr. Joseph H. Jenks and General Wm. Gurney were unanimously elected.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at Columbia, December 3, 1869—present: Judge James L. Orr, Mr. Joseph H. Jenks and General Wm. Gurney—the following resolution—"Resolved, That, in view of the unexpected difficulties which have arisen to embarrass the prosecution of the Blue Ridge Railroad under the contract with Creswell & Co., the Executive Committee be instructed to confer with the contractors in reference to rescinding the contract on terms just and equitable to both parties"—together with the resolutions of the Board of Directors and Stockholders at the annual meeting in Charleston, which were referred to this committee, and, being under consideration, Judge Orr moved the following report, which was adopted, and ordered to be submitted to the Board of Directors:

The Executive Committee, to whom was referred a resolution: That, in view of the unexpected difficulties which have arisen to embarrass the prosecution of the Blue Ridge Railroad under the contract with Creswell & Co., the Executive Committee be instructed to confer with the contractors in reference to rescinding the contract on terms just and equitable to both parties—respectfully report:

On the 6th day of August, 1869, a contract was made with the Blue Ridge Railroad Company by Messrs. Creswell & Co., to construct the road at a price which, according to the estimate of the Engineer of the same, was not to exceed the sum of \$8,700,000. When that contract was made, gold was worth 136.

On their part, the contractors agreed to place to the credit of the company, on the first day of September, 1869, \$300,000, to be used in liquidating the bonds, coupons, and floating debt of the company. Before that date they notified the President that he could draw against that sum.

The said parties also entered into contract with Mr. Thomas Steers to do the work, but a very small portion of the work had been performed, as the sequel will show when the contract was annulled. The contractors undertook to execute,

within eight months from the date of their agreement, not less than \$700,000 worth of work, which amount they agreed to advance, taking only as collateral an equivalent sum in the bonds of the company, with the understanding that said bonds were not to be disposed of without the consent of the company, until after the meeting of the Legislature. The great object was to make such a contract as the fact the Engineer, having reported that the cost of construction would be between eight and nine millions of dollars, that an absolute sale of any portion of the bonds necessary to carry on the work until the meeting of the Legislature would have prevented that body from authorizing, by an amended Act, the issue of a sufficient number of the same class of bonds, to wit: First mortgage bonds, to complete the undertaking. The company were fully convinced that if the road was to be finished, it could only be done by State aid through guaranteed bonds, and that a disposition, absolutely, of any of the four millions would have compelled the Legislature, in granting additional assistance, to issue a second class of mortgage bonds, which would have materially deteriorated in value and unnecessarily injured the interests of the road and of the State. Hence, the object of the agreement with Messrs. Creswell & Co., was to compel an advance by them of \$700,000 for work done, in addition to the \$300,000 first alluded to, and thus to save the Blue Ridge Railroad Company all of the original bonds, to the end that when the Legislature took further action in the matter, the additional issue of bonds requisite to complete the road might be of the same class.

Up to the 4th of December, the subcontractor, under Messrs. Creswell & Co., notwithstanding their agreement, had done but little of the work. The Directors of the Company met in Charleston on the 19th, and the Stockholders on the 20th of November, and declared the contract of Creswell & Co. invalid, because of their failure to perform its stipulations; but at the same time, in the resolutions which were adopted, they authorized the Executive Committee "to give to the contractors an opportunity to withdraw from said contract, if they prefer to do so, and also to make such indemnification for any outlay to which the said contractor may have been subject, which may be agreed upon by the two parties, and which, in the event of disagreement, may be deemed to be just, by disinterested persons selected by both parties."

Subsequently, the Executive Committee met in Columbia, and the contractors made claim for very large indemnification for outlays, and expenses already incurred, as well as for profits, which they claimed would have been realized by them, had the contract been fulfilled. On an examination of the contract, it was found that the Company had a right, in case of "unreasonable neglect or failure to perform the contract, to serve a written notice upon the said parties, setting forth the grounds of their apprehensions, and specifying the manner, together with a reasonable time, in which said parties might cause such grounds to be removed, and if, at the expiration of such time, said grounds of apprehension were not removed, then full power and authority was vested in the Chief Engineer, to place such force of men on said work as would, in his judgment, secure a completion of said work in the manner and time specified by the contract, deducting the expense so incurred from the estimate of the amount due, and payable to said parties of the first part."

Under this clause of the contract, Creswell & Co. having failed to do the amount of work required, it would have been competent for the Chief Engineer to have let the work to other parties; but it was found, in consequence of the very great depreciation in the price of gold at that time, as compared with the price of gold when the contract was made, that new contracts could be entered into at so much lower rates as would have saved the Company more than \$1,000,000; yet, while the Engineer had the right, under the contract with Creswell & Co., to employ labor, he would have been compelled by its terms to pay them the full amount therein stipulated; hence, Messrs. Creswell & Co., having the advantage, under the contract, first, by reason of their advance of \$300,000, (although the Company have not deemed it prudent to use the same); and, secondly, by reason of the depreciation in the price of gold, have claimed large damages, should the contract with them be annulled.

The Executive Committee, considering the advantages which would accrue from annulling the contract, and making another that would save more than \$1,000,000, for the cause already stated, the Attorney-General of the State and the solicitor of Creswell & Co. were invited to appear before the Board of Directors, and both of these gentlemen presented their views. The principal point of the controversy discussed was, whether Messrs. Creswell & Co. had forfeited their contract by failure to commence the work within the period and in the manner stipulated. On both sides, the arguments were able and learned; and, without undertaking to decide which view was correct, legally, the Executive Committee are satisfied that there is sufficient material in the case for a long, tedious and doubtful law suit, which will necessarily result in the suspension of work on the road.

They therefore advise to avoid litigation, by compromising with the contractors, which they recommend shall be done by paying to Messrs. Creswell & Co. \$75,000 to release their contract, and \$3,700, being one-half interest upon the sum deposited to the credit of the President.

This recommendation of the Executive Committee is confirmed by the fact that the company was not in a condition to deposit the bonds, and thus comply with their part of the contract.

As above stated, none of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Legislature have been disposed of. A small amount has been deposited in the office of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, Charleston, as collaterals, to use money necessary for the purposes of the company, but they have been used in such a way as not to prevent the Legislature from putting any additional issue of bonds, which it may authorize in aid of the road, upon precisely the same footing with the original bonds, and thus create a first class security.

The Executive Committee hope and believe that the General Assembly will authorize an appropriation of additional guaranteed bonds to complete the construction of the road, so important to the commercial, agricultural and material welfare of the State.

In all of these recommendations, they have kept in view, first, the interests of the road, (its capital being owned, chiefly, by the State and by the city of Charleston,) and, secondly, the interests of the people; and they feel assured that results will demonstrate the wisdom of the policy which is suggested.

The Executive Committee then adjourned, for the purpose of submitting the above report to the Directors.
(Signed) JAMES L. ORR,
Chairman.

STATEMENT OF BONDS ISSUED UNDER THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER, 1868.

The Board of Directors, in April last, after much consideration and inquiry of capitalists, determined to make the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act of September, 1868, payable in gold, principal and interest, being convinced that the increased price such bonds would command in foreign markets would more than compensate for any small excess of interest to be paid for the few years until United States currency should be at par with gold.

A text of a gold bond was thereupon carefully prepared and placed in the hands of the American Bank Note Company, in New York, for engraving; but, owing to many causes, this work was delayed, and the first bonds were only received in September last.

600 bonds, of \$1,000 each, seven per cent. interest, have been signed by the President and Secretary of the company, and the usual form of guarantee of the State of South Carolina endorsed thereon by the Comptroller-General.

It is due to that officer to state that he made the point whether the company was authorized by law to sell bonds, and, as a prudent precaution, referred the question to the Attorney-General, who furnished a written opinion supporting the action of the company.

The company have not, as yet, disposed of or sold any of these bonds, the low price of State securities, until very recently, rendering a sale injudicious.

The bonds are now in the vaults of the State Treasury Department, in this city, for safe-keeping. Respectfully,
J. W. HARRISON,
President.

THE FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.—The Augusta papers contain lengthy accounts of the proceedings of the firemen's tournament in that city on the 22d. There were in the procession, besides detachments from eight or ten companies, four hose companies, four hand engines and seven steamers. The *Constitutionalist* says:

The procession thus formed, passed in review before the Mayor and City Council, lined on Greene street, in front of the City Hall, mutual salutations being exchanged in evidence of the general satisfaction experienced from the happy occasion by the entertained and entertaining. The procession, in passing in review, occupied twenty-five minutes, and was unquestionably the most glittering street pageant witnessed in Augusta for many years. The line of march was marked down Greene street to Elbert, through Elbert to Broad, up North side of Broad to Marbury, and down South side of Broad to a point between Macartan and Campbell streets, where the preliminaries were arranged for the contest.

To delineate the uniform and manly bearing of the respective companies, with the exquisite taste displayed in the ornamentation of the different engines, carriages and reels in the procession, would require more comprehensive detail than would be entertaining to the thousands of our citizens and visitors who witnessed the magnificent display, in the use of the very choicest superlatives, but a poor conception of the real splendor of the event. Suffice it to say, that all which cultivated taste could suggest and skilled taper fingers could execute to lend *clat* to the occasion, graced the several engines and reels, both local and visiting, in the peculiarly happy combinations of immortal and artificial wreaths which adorned them.

The Richmond Enquirer and Examiner says:

"We are afraid there are some who will make the existence of the Democratic party an apology for joining the Republicans. We tell them it will be a great political blunder; we are going to carry the State like a tornado—like Kentucky, where the last majority was about 100,000; like Maryland; like Georgia; like Tennessee. And we advise those who are going to act with us to put themselves in motion, and avoid the fate of all Trimmers."

A man named J. L. Brynum was lynched in Richmond, Kentucky, recently. He was charged with an attempt at murder.

Central City, Colorado, offers \$2,000 per year for a minister, with a detail of two constables to protect him.

"I am strong and healthy, yet to preserve my good condition," I use SOLOMON'S BITTERS.
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Local Items.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES.—A lot of wedding cards and envelopes, of latest styles, has just been received; which will be printed in imitation of engraving, and at less than one-tenth the cost. Call and see specimens at PHOENIX office.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The Court met at 10 a. m., Judge Melton presiding.

George Green Barber, stealing a mare. Guilty. John T. Sloan, Jr., for prisoner. Solicitor Talley for the State. Edwin Simpson and Henry Williams, Petit larceny. Guilty. H. W. Rice for prisoner. Solicitor Talley for the State. Edward Williams and William Smith, Murder. Messrs. Jas. D. Tradewell and Wigg & Booser for prisoners. Solicitor Talley for the State.

At a late hour the Court adjourned until to-day, at 10 o'clock.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.—CLUBBING.—The WEEKLY GLEANER contains more reading matter than any other family paper published in the South—thirty-two long columns, printed in clear type. It is filled with original as well as selected matter—editorials, correspondence, general news, markets, telegrams, interesting stories, sketches, poetry, etc. Its columns are now graced by a highly entertaining *nouvelle*, the production of a lady of this city. As we are desirous of introducing the paper—which is in every sense a "home companion"—into every family in the State, we have determined to reduce the yearly subscription price, as follows—payable, in all cases, in advance: Single copy \$2.75; ten copies, (to one post office), \$25.00; twenty copies \$45.00; fifty copies \$100. The GLEANER and the "Rural Carolinian"—the popular agricultural monthly—will be furnished, for one year, at four dollars. Address orders to PHOENIX and GLEANER Office, Columbia, S. C.

CRUMBS.—Remember, the Swiss Bell Ringers give one of their charming entertainments this evening, in Janney's Hall. Don't fail to see them. The music is good and the delineations of character are most excellent.

The Little Corporal, for March, is a rich number. We do not see how it can possibly be improved, but the publishers promise great improvements during the year. It is a most beautiful juvenile magazine. One dollar a year. Issued at Chicago, Ill., by Alfred L. Sewell & Co.

The number of colored voters in the United States is estimated at 850,000. Of these 790,000 dwell in the sixteen late slave holding States, 7,500 in the six New England States, 41,000 in the five central States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and 8,500 in the remaining ten Western States.

The *Watchman* pronounces the recent reported Ku Klux outrages and carnal burning in that County as without foundation.

General Wade Hampton has accepted the invitation of the Washington Light Infantry Charitable Association, and in May next will deliver an address in Charleston, dedicating the monument now being constructed in honor of those of the members of this gallant corps who fell during the late war.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 23.—*Nickerson House*—O. Cornell, W. H. Hill, New York; W. O. Moore, wife, three children and servant; W. A. Davis, N. C. It; J. W. Magill Fleming and wife, Spartanburg; J. W. Young, Augusta; C. E. Leaphart, Lexington; O. B. Spaulding, Augusta; C. N. Averill, Charleston; E. G. Hardin, Brooklyn; A. H. Abraham, Z. B. Oakes, Charleston; G. Conkling, New York; J. W. O'Brien, Charleston; W. B. Jones, Atlanta; W. H. Gunter, New York; A. Austell, Atlanta; J. Freedman, New York; L. A. Bigger, South Carolina; S. G. Pico, S. B. Adams, Camden; T. M. Barker, Baltimore; J. P. Adams, Richmond; W. S. Hardin, H. S. Kendall, Baltimore; W. H. Leavelle, Rock Hill; A. K. Durham, Camden; W. H. Gardiner, Sumter; E. Shipperson, Wilmington; W. C. Langley and servant, J. H. Wyman, New York; B. D. Townsend, J. J. Currie, Ohio; W. H. Townsend, Aiken; J. E. Thames, Charleston; D. E. Gilchrist, Marion; J. Bruckman, New York.

Columbia Hotel.—W. L. Disher, H. Legnald, Charleston; J. A. August, Edgefield; J. K. Williams and servant, South Carolina; J. K. Surratt, Mississippi; J. W. Young, Augusta; C. E. Leaphart, Lexington; O. B. Spaulding, Augusta; C. N. Averill, Charleston; E. G. Hardin, Brooklyn; A. H. Abraham, Z. B. Oakes, Charleston; G. Conkling, New York; J. W. O'Brien, Charleston; W. B. Jones, Atlanta; W. H. Gunter, New York; A. Austell, Atlanta; J. Freedman, New York; L. A. Bigger, South Carolina; S. G. Pico, S. B. Adams, Camden; T. M. Barker, Baltimore; J. P. Adams, Richmond; W. S. Hardin, H. S. Kendall, Baltimore; W. H. Leavelle, Rock Hill; A. K. Durham, Camden; W. H. Gardiner, Sumter; E. Shipperson, Wilmington; W. C. Langley and servant, J. H. Wyman, New York; B. D. Townsend, J. J. Currie, Ohio; W. H. Townsend, Aiken; J. E. Thames, Charleston; D. E. Gilchrist, Marion; J. Bruckman, New York.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Acacia Lodge—Regular Communication. R. W. Porter & Co.—Spring Goods. J. S. McMahon—Notice to Tax-payers.

Why Do You Cough?—When it is in your power to relieve yourself, a few doses of Dr. FERR'S EXpectorant will cure you and allay the apprehensions of your friends; moreover, it is pleasant to take, it produces no nausea, and strengthens the lungs and throat to resist attacks in the future. Mothers need not dread the Croup when they have a bottle of this valuable compound on their mantel-piece.
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A FEMALE REGULATOR.—Woman and her needs. For complaints and irregularities to which her sex is exclusively liable, HEINRICH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT is recommended on the authority of wives, mothers and nurses, who have tested its tonic and regulating properties, and "know whereof they speak;" and also with the sanction of able physicians, who have administered the QUEEN'S DELIGHT to their female patients, in obstinate cases, with the happiest results. Almost all female complaints are complicated with mental gloom and despondency, the gentle and lasting exhilarating effects of the QUEEN'S DELIGHT is admirably adapted to such cases. As a remedy for hysteria and mental depression, it has no equal in the world. Nursing mothers find it an admirable invigorant. It is highly satisfactory that this preparation should prove so eminently beneficial to the sex. Young and old will find relief always. For sale by FISHER & HEINRICH.
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